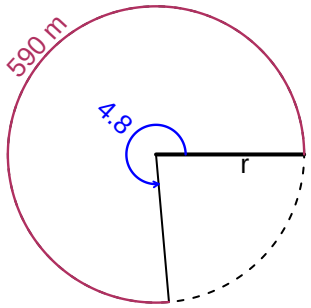
Name: Date:

Trig Final (SLTN v616)

- You should have a calculator (like Desmos) and a unit-circle reference sheet.

Question 1

In the figure below, we see a circle and a central angle that subtends an arc. The angle measure is 4.8 radians. The arc length is 590 meters. How long is the radius in meters?

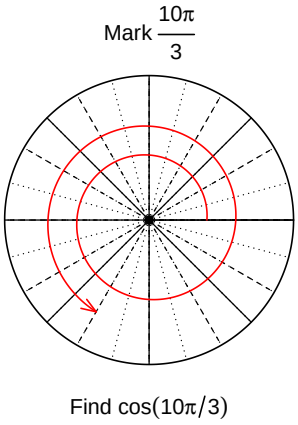


$$\theta = \frac{L}{r} \qquad r = \frac{L}{\theta} \qquad L = r\theta$$

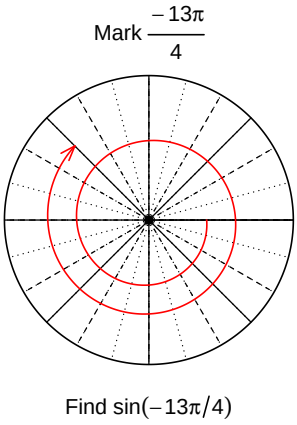
$r = 122.9$ meters.

Question 2

Consider angles $\frac{10\pi}{3}$ and $\frac{-13\pi}{4}$. For each angle, use a spiral with an arrow head to **mark** the angle on a circle below in standard position. Then, find **exact** expressions for $\cos\left(\frac{10\pi}{3}\right)$ and $\sin\left(\frac{-13\pi}{4}\right)$ by using a unit circle (provided separately).



Find cos(10π/3)



Find sin(−13π/4)

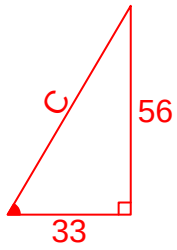
$\cos(10\pi/3) = \frac{-1}{2}$

$\sin(-13\pi/4) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

Question 3

If $\tan(\theta) = \frac{-56}{33}$, and θ is in quadrant II, determine an exact value for $\cos(\theta)$.

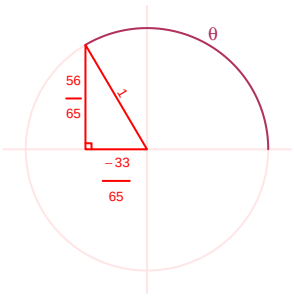
Ignore any negatives and the quadrant, and draw a right triangle (based on SOHCAHTOA) in standard (quadrant I) orientation.



Solve the Pythagorean Equation

$$33^2 + 56^2 = C^2$$
$$C = \sqrt{33^2 + 56^2}$$
$$C = 65$$

Rescale the triangle so the hypotenuse is 1. Reflect the triangle into Quadrant II in a unit circle.



$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{-33}{65}$$

Question 4

A mass-spring system oscillates vertically with a midline at $y = -2.74$ meters, a frequency of 7.72 Hz, and an amplitude of 6.18 meters. At $t = 0$, the mass is at the midline and moving down. Write an equation to model the height (y in meters) as a function of time (t in seconds).

Any of these equations would get full credit.

$$y = -6.18\sin(2\pi 7.72t) - 2.74$$

or

$$y = -6.18\sin(15.44\pi t) - 2.74$$

or

$$y = -6.18\sin(48.51t) - 2.74$$